SINGULAR STATEMENT OF AN EXPE RIENCED OPERATUR.

He Receives from Some Men a Sense of Dreamy Pleasure in Taking Their Mes sages Others Have the Same Feeling When Taking His "Morse."

1 am not a scientific man. I have never studied physiology. I know little of the theoretical science of electricity. Notwithstabuling the must contession 1 am a teasgraph operator, and have been one for the met engateen years.

want a nave uncertaken to co is simply to make a plain, unvarnished statement of burtain lacts growing out of my knowledge ot practical telegraphy which appear to me remarkable—almost theremole—and to asg an expensation of them.

narry in my experience as a telegrapher I came to notice that at certain perious a pecunarana unaccountance ucugat accompanien tae performance of my work, while, generally speaking, it was trasome enough to me, a young operator. so irequently and so suquency old these remarkable tran attions from most to ustight take place tent I began to ask mysen for an explanation of the mystery.

The most pinusion theory appeared to be either that I was teering particularly well waen I found my work a source of so muca easure, and the contrary when it became frasome, or tont an nepended upon the emother end of the wire, but soon the first appointed was proven to be false, and not long afterward the taleity of the second was

A PECULIAR DISCOVERY. One day I may on a cot in my office, ill with country lever, meaning the onice call I staggered to the instrument and answered The enort almost caused me to laint. My puise connues and my nead thronosed with scute pain. But, to my atter astonisament, I lest wondering octter the instant i octempted after taking the train order to send on han a cozen messages accumulated since morning, and wolce one not been transmitted decause of my liness; but again, to my amazement, a mag no sooner touched the key toan a secame unterly incapacitated. My dead throosed worse toan ever, and again a seat myself about to laint. Thus vanished my arst theory.

Not long after the incident just related I discovered these facts: girst, it invariabiy hiles me with senger to receive from test particular operator whose "morse" had temporarily cured me of the fever, but to send to him or to any other operator was to experience only a unnurm amount of labor, diminisped or increased by orusmary encountences.

muly, the operator in question was by no means a good one. in fact he was quite new to the outsidess and was what is known as a "ping." As compared with older and better telegraphers on the same circuit his writing was accominance. He sont viciously fast, old no spacing, formed his letters badly, and incked that lirmness and steadiness of stroke so essential in care ful and intelligent work. Laus 4, in comnon with all was worked with him, was obliged to guess at much that he sent, while it never taked to put me to my

trumps to keep up with his lightning speed. And yet there invarianly came over me that sense of dreamy pleasure, so delight ful, so strange, so opposed to every attenant condition or circumstance, whenever it became my fortune to receive from nim And so vanished my second theory. One day I said to him over the wire, "It

always makes me ginu to take you." "Do you mean 117" said he. I answered anirmatively.

RECIPEOCAL PLEASURE. "The more am I pleased," he replied, "since all the others carse me. And do you know," he continued, "tost I and a peculiar and unaccountable picasure in taking from you? I have been on the point of telling you so more than once. That night I wrote to him, describing

my feelings when receiving from him, and asking an exchange of confidence. In his which was promptly received, he When you are smaing I tingle all Some fifteen years have passed since then

and I have during tom time worked in many offices and with hundrens of operators. I have learned that my early friend, "the plug," is not the only man, by many, whom it has "made me glad to take. Whenever I experience that subtle sensa tion of pleasure and strangles it is while receiving, never while sending, and from an operator who invariably feels a corresponding sensation while receiving from

I began by confessing that I had no theory or theories to offer in explanation of the facts stated above, but I may be permitted to ask of better informed physiologists and sychologists two questions: is that affinity which attracts people to each other and instantaneously makes friends of them, causing them to thrill with picasure whenever their hands clasp and they look each other in the eye, due in any degree to the pres-ence of an abnormal quantity of electricity in their respective bodies? Is it possible under these circumstances for one indi vidual to communicate to another all of those influences which his presence and contact with him would inspire, over a telegraph wire any distance in length by means of a key whose handle or knob is insulated, and while the person absorbing from contact with the wire transmitting It is evident to those who have thus far

followed me that I, at least, would answer the latter interrogatory in the affirmative. To do otherwise would be to doubt the evi ence of my own senses.

If the editor should desire it I will, with out loss of time, fornish him with any reasonable number of adidavits tending to prove the absolute truthfulness of every sent above made, and these adidavits shall be collected from old, experienced, trustworthy and well known telegraph operators.-W. H. Scabrook in New York

Adhere always rigidly and undeviatingly to truth; but while you express what is true, express it in a pleasing manner. Truth is the picture, the manner is the frame that displays it to advantage. If a man blends his angry passions with his search after truth, become his superior by suppressing yours, and attend only to the ness and force of his reasoning. Truth, conveyed in austere and acrimonious larguage, seldom has a salutary effect, since we reject the truth because we are prejudiced against the mode of communication

The beart must be won before the intelicct can be informed. A man may be ray the cause of truth by his unreasonable scal, as he destroys its salutary effects by the acrimony of his manner. Whoever would be a successful paracter must first become a mild and a ectionate friend.-

An Interesting Window.

There is one window in the Metropolitan hotel that is a curiosity that would grace any of the nuseams on the Howery. From the lower to the upper seab, and from side to side, it is one mass of names that have been scratched with diamonds by guests of the hotel. There are so many scratches on the glass, in fact, that on a clear day, from the sidewalks on Broadway, it has

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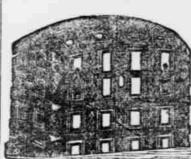
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—LEWIS B. SOLOMON-

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the appearance of being covered with steam or fog. It is a matter of several word "mutual" would have been put, poshours to decipher many of the names. but sibly as the result of his mistake One man cannot be the "mutual friend" they tell some funny stories in a few letof two other men. Since the word sigters and carry one back to the early days of New York, when the Metropolitan hotel nifles one thing 'acting in return or cor was the very finest hostelry in the city. respondence to another." things are mutual.

in an idle moment stops to trace out a few

of the records of guests of years past, a story of love and abandonment, and a

There are thousands of signatures

scratched on the glass, and as one looks

the stones that were used as pencils are

supplied by imagination. Some might

have been as large as your thumb nail and

were, if the truces they have left of their track over the glass count for anything in such a computation. Others, to judge by

the fine, faint soratches, were little larger than a pin's head. More than a peck of diamonds must have been used to make

all the scratches the glass bears today, and

wealthy. Many of the names and initials were, undoubtedly, scratched by visitors

to Niblo's garden when the audiences

were wont to promenade between the acts

on the plazza that at one time was in front

of the hotel. When the first name was

scratched no one knows, but it acted as

pioneer for thousands that have followed

"Mutual."

When Dickens set the example of mis-

it .- New York Telegram.

would have made a man

upon them the probable size and value of

grave filled by a heart broken woman.

Near the upper left hand corner are the etters, "Mr. and Mrs. J. B., Calcutta, India, 1852," and under it the announcement, "Our wedding tour." Close to it was scratched "common friend," not their mutual friend, Two persons may have a mutual liking or a mutual distaste because each may about the same time the name "William like or dislike the same thing under the Tweed," but whether it was our William same conditions, and the feeling may be a or not no one in the hotel knows. In the part of one at the same time as much as center of the pane, in a lady's hand-writing, are the letters "J. C. W.," of the other; but a friend who is the friend and immediately below are the words: "Can't find him. Will go home and die." They suggest to the spectator, who of each is simply a common friend, and is

Where the misuse of a word like this may bring up is well indicated by a phrase which was not long are employed by a certain public official in introducing a friend to another and a higher official. "I want you to treat this man as well as

only as between two objects. A friend who

you can," said the introducer, "because be's a very mewchal friend of mine." Evidently he thought that "mutual" means "dear," just as some people think that "condign" punishment means very severe punishment, whereas the word "condign" simply means suitable, fitted to the occasion, and may be applied to a reproperly as to a punishment.-

All on Account of Eliza.

Youth's Companion.

Among the sufferers from the plague of rats and mice was a certain East End household. The mice especially invaded the house in swarms. The feminine portion of the family were greatly relieved when the master of the house brought home a lovely assortment of mouse traps. The traps were given to the cook, with instructions to set them in convenient corners. Everything promised well for a fear ful slaughter of mice. The cook made a special expedition for a half pound of cheese, and the house was filled later with asked how many mice had been caught. "Not a one," shortly replied the cook.
"Not one, Eliza? Why, how many traps

"All of 'em, an' the peaky varmints has eat the cheese and bad luck to 'em "Ate the cheese, Eliza?" And straight way an investigation took place. By this it was developed that the cook, in the sweet nuocence of her heart, had laid the traps on the floor in the kitchen and cellar, and then disposed about them a nice collation of tonsted cheese, thereby offering the mice

extra inducements to keep away from the

engines of destruction.-Pittsburg Dis A Dentist Who Earns \$100 a Day, New York Dr. Henry A. Parr has probably done the most for the profession, and | The decorations were superb and won the at the same time the most for himself. He has invented what is known in dentistry een variously estimated. It is probably

all that any dentist can make.

The best dentists in New York charge \$25 an hour for their work without regard to the character of it. Dr. Dunn, who invented the porceiain piate, was said by Peter Cooper to be one of the greatest bene factors of the age, because he made it possible to do away with the rubber plate which in time reduces the gums to a pulp Mr. Cooper had a very painful experience, hence his estimation of Dr. Dunn's invention.-New York Press.

Banjos Consp Now.

It would be hard to find a single pawn hop in this city which does not er abundant evidence of the decease of the banjo craze. At the shops of dealers in second hand instruments, too, hang mutglistening banjes, scarcely twanged by their owners before they found them obser-When Dickens set the example of mis-using a good word by naming a novel the fumes of the same toasted. At break "Our Mutual Friend." he could hardly fast the next morning the lady of the house lete. Banjos never were so cheap as now, and the aspiring performer can find many

fashionable circles with admirable persistency. Tutors say it keeps its hold year after year, and there are always enough pupils to keep them busy.—New York Sun.

The only white haired women who make Alpine ascents are Germans. French women look at the mountains from the mules can take them. The British matron is carried to view points in a chair by six orters, but the German woman of almost any age will climb.

Before departure for San Francisco of the United States steamship Nipsic from Honolulu Capt. McCurley and officers gave Among the many successful dentists in a farewell ball on board the vessel, which was a most delightful affair throughout. admiration of all present. The invited guests were conveyed from the landing in as the removable bridge, and many other the ship's boats, and were warmly welthings equally useful. His income has comed by Capt. McCurley and his officers and most agreeably entertained during not far from a \$100 a day, and that is about their stay. His majesty the king, memtaken to two large storehouses in the cen-ter of the village, and had our captain arbers of the cabinet, diplomatic and consular corps and a large number of prominent

> melancholis, incipient puresis, the blues colds, coughs, sore throat and fevers." This is not generally understood, but when you realize that a kick of a mule has been

The Longest Rope. rire cable in the world.

through the crowd to a but in the center of the viliage. There was only a mat hanging at the door, but they well knew that no guard was needed to keep me there.

> thing to eat or drink, and then I was told that I might walk about the village if I desired. I didn't care to take advantage American women go where of this offer, but sat in the door of my hut and saw them haul the schooner ashure and land her cargo. There were over two hundred men engaged about her. While some broke out the cargo others went stripping her of sails and cordage. Before Sailors Give a Ball. dark there was nothing left but a bare bull and two masts. The bowsprit and topgallant masts were sent ashers, and everything was taken out except the ballast. I don't think they left a foot of rope or chain, and every board or beam they

Reasoning by Analogy. Jack Dempsey rises to remark that prize fighting "will cure dyspepsia, insemnia, nsumption (in its early stages), malaria,

known to cure longevity, it doesn't seem impossible.—Minneapolis Tribune.

The wire rope used in the trannel at Gias gow, Scotland, is the largest and longest at at see in a cance without foed, water or athcompass would be as badly off as among Cardiff, Wales, in 1885, and is 2,400 fathoms in length, or about two miles and 108 the Malays on shore. sards. It weighs 21 4 tons, and has nearly to0,000 fathoms of wire in its makeup.

He gathered a bus in of poems From a garden in the sky, And they were flower poems That came from sh, so high! BEECHAM'S PILLS for Billions and Narrous Disorders for 25 Cents, Because her perfect hand Secured made to hold a poom That came from blossom in

A BUNCH OF MAGNOLIAS.

He gave one to a lady

And one went to a prison
And a sweet message tookOne far away is droaming

One, filled with angel whispers, He to my boudeir gave, And one weeps in his memory— Its face hid on a grave. New Orleans Times-Der

CAPTURED BY MALAYS.

I saw in a Singapore paper the other day the statement that no less than five trad-

ing vessels hailing from that port were long overdue from the Java sea, and that

there were grave reasons to fear they had fallen into the hands of the Malays. Such

a statement has an odd sound to the reader

who is not well posted in the locality and

its surroundings. The Java sea, which

separates Borneo from Java, contains over

a thousand islands, great and small. Mac-

assar straits, to the east of Borneo, con

tains almost as many more. From Hat

avis, looking north, the Chinese sea is studded with islands for two thousand

miles. It is an old saying among sailors: "When Nature created Borneo she meant

that every man who ever lived on the island

should be a pirate."

That four-fifths of the coast people have

business, no one doubts. The Malays hold

the sea front, while the Dyaks and other tribes holds the interior. While piracy by organized fleets no longer exists, every Ma-

lay craft stands ready to do business on its

own book. I was captured by a single

craft, and a small one at that, and will now give you the particulars.

The English firm of Warner & Hill, at Batavia, employed three or four small

trading schooners to cruise among the isl-ands after fine woods, furs, shells, hides,

roots, dyestuffs, etc. I was left in Batavia

off an English steamer, my father having

died on the voyage, and the firm spoken of gave me a birth on the Orient, one of their

chooners. She was of ninety tons burden,

and carried a captain, mate, cook, two

foremast hands and a boy.

The captain stood his watch turn and

turn about, and the cook was on call as a

sailor. This gave us three hands to a watch, which made handling the craft an easy matter. We took out axes, hatches,

powder, lead, hoes, seeds, shoes and vari-

ous trinkets, and more or less money, and

as an armament we had seven or eight good muskets. This was my third trip, and we left Batavia for an island called Anello.

This is situated about forty miles south of the southeast point of Borneo, and at that

time was an island containing about 1,200

and for the next week were anchored in a bay on the north side. In this time we had

secured about half a cargo, and at the end

of the week were ready to up anchor and

sail for another island to the south.

The king of Anello wanted to prove his

motion, I lay back and kept quiet

ordered on deck.

It was noon before they gave me any

eculd get at was taken away. The last

after they went overboard the buil floated

off the sand, and they then towed her out

As fast as the curve was landed it was

would have found nothing whatever on

About dark a woman brought me food

and drink, and seeing that I was in pain

with my foot she brought water and washed it and then bound it up with some

bruised leaves of a soothing nature. She

quite won my heart by her kindness, and I was led to hope that my lot might not be

so wretched after all. As far as I could see no guard was placed at the door, nor

was any one appointed to watch me. There

in plain view, and one night's paidling to the south would have brought me to an

island. They reasoned correctly, however, I did not have the nerve to risk it. A boy

Next morning after breakfast the head men cent for me. He was a phan of gree

were as many as fifty sumpans on the beach

the beach to tell him what had occurred

thing was cutting away the maste.

of the bay and scuttled her

ople. We reached it after a pleasant run,

the schooner had put him in good humen. He asked me where she belonged, how long she had been out, and many other questions, by which he sought to ascertain what sort of an investigation might follow, He examined my foot, which was now almost well, and then called in an extendant, who conducted many the teach are the second conducted. who conducted me to the stere he hoes, axes and hatchets were with hoes, ares and natches were to understood dies, and I was now given to understood that I must ge to work and fit them up, I wasn't much of a mechanic, but were I wasn't much with the job. I averhanied pleased enough with the job. I average the enricher's chest for tools, and started into the forest to search for time A dozen or more half grown boys folio me, and while some of them were inci-to play me tricks to get up a laugh offered me no violence. Indeed, at the of half an hour we were all on a briendly footing. I found a tree which is salled "back ya" in Bernee, but which has the grain and fiber of English elm. There was one ax with a handle, we having used it on shipboard. This I had brought along. and I now proceeded to fell the tree, which was about a foot thick and very straight and tall. The boys were attended beyond measure at my way of handling the az. The Bornese use a hatchet, and strike

while squatted on the ground. It would have taken a man two bours to accomplish what I did in fifteen minutes.

I found the wood easy to rive, and that for the last 200 years been engaged in this day began a task which occupied me for the next three months. During this time I was fairly well used, though given none too much to est. The man who had first planned my work for me continued to be my boss, and once a day, at least, came around to see me. As none of the Borness would use a crooked handle in an ax, I had to make them all straight.

The village was very compact, the house almost touching each other, while should twenty scree of land to the north of 15 was under cultivation. It was the village gar-den, and one day after I had finished my job and was working in this garden the woman who had exhibited such kindress on my first arrival came out to me and told me that I had been sold to the ruler of another island to the east of us. An hour before her coming I had seen a large tative craft put is, and could not doubt that she belonged to my new owner. The woman's object in warning me was that I might take to the woods, but I besitated to go. I knew the forests to abound with venomous reptiles and savage wild beasts, and I would be defenseless. And, loo, I had beard that the Dyaks and other interior tribes were as bad or worse than the Melays, and to cut and run would mean waising into their bands. It was in the afternoon when the woman came out. I continued work until almost sendewn, and then decided to hide out and see if I could not provid a sampan during the right and be off. Our ruler was giving a feast to the other, and revelry ran high. It was owing to this fact I made the move I did, hoping I would not be missed.

friendship for us, and therefore made a banquet to which all were invited. No It had come 10 o'clock at night, and I was about to quit my hiding place and go to the beach when there came a sudden, an awful explosion. I was on my feet, and doubt all would have gone, but that after-noon I accidentally cut my foot, and it pained me so much that I begged to remain was thrown sown, and during the next minute the air seemed to be choked with flaming brands, while many beards and sticks fell around me. When I stood up aboard as shipkeeper. All others went ashore at sundown. We lay within 200 feet of the beach, and the village was right sticks fell around me. When I stood up and looked down into the village I can only a great heap of debris, and that was on ire. I at once hastened to the spot. A Several large fires were built, and I could see and hear almost everything. It was a warm, balmy night, and after a while I lay down on deck, and despite the noise on shore went to sleep. When I few people were rushing around in a crass way, and others were lying on the ground opened my eyes need some one was tying and shouting over the pain of their injumy wrists, having already neatly perries. I could not see one single but stand-ing. I soon figured out what had hapformed that job on my ankles. As I tried to sit up I received a smart tap on the head sened. The liquors and the powder from a club, and a voice which I knew be-longed to a Malay warned me to be quiet. kept in the same store house. Some one had been sent for more drink, and his onre-lessness had caused an explosion. No one paid the slightest attention to me, and I had picked up enough of the lingo to un-derstand what he meant, and as I caught sight of five or six other figures on deck, and also realized that the schooner was in after a few minutes I ran down to the beach. There were plenty of sampans there, and I rejected one and hastily shoved craft was in the hands of the Malays. off. The big craft was at ancher below They had sneaked into the harbor under me, and when I had passed her it occurred to me that all her crew were on shore, and cover of darkness, cut her hempen cable, and she had drifted out with the tide. She that I could board her and secure provis must have been a mile off shore when I

awoke, for they now proceeded to get her I put about and ran alongside. She was head around and give her all sail. In about taking care of berself, and as I felt her an hour the leader of the gang approached tugging at her anchor, and realized that the tide was going out, the thought came me and cast off my bonds, and motioned me into the fo'castle. I was glad enough to me to take her. I didn't wait to reason to go, for I was in a terrible fright. I had about it, but ran forward and began sawseen Malays about Batavia often enough, ing away at the hempen cable with the old pocket knife which I had brought with but had been told that the real residents of Borneo were a cruel and savage lot, and me to the island and carefully guarded over since. It soon parted, and as the vessel that an Englishman unfortunate enough to fall into their hands could hope for no drifted out of the bay I worked her around with her head off shore. She was what is There was a fine and favorable breeze, and the fellows on deck knew how to han-dle the craft. She was kept going all with her head off shore. She was wast in called a kampoug, fitted for both rowing and sailing, and, boy that I was, I gave her enough of the big maineail to send her off shore at the rate of four or five miles an night, and so flustered was I that my eyes did not shut for a minute. About 8 o'clock hour. When daylight came I could not see the island from the deck, but before sunrise I was alongside of a Java trader coming up from the south, and among in the morning we ran into a harbor on the south side of the island of Laut, which is on the southeast coast of Borneo, and separated from the mainland by a narrow friends. It was three months before I got channel. As the anchor went down I was back to Batavia, and it was only then that We were in a land the firm knew how the schooner was lost. locked harbor, and not over 100 feet off the beach. Right opposite was a large village, Captain and crew had believed that she and several hundred people had rushed down to the shore to yell and cheer. A dozen sampans were seen alongside, and into one of these I was placed and taken slipped her moorings and drifted out to nea to be lost. A year later a Malay who had a brother in the village destroyed told me that not over a dozen people escaped death or serious injury. There was at least sahore. A white man was no great cariosa ton of powder in the store house. - New ity to the natives, even at that day, and I was scarcely noticed as I was conducted

nome Circle. During the year ending July 1, 1860, fit-teen assessments have been called. The deaths in Massachusetts numbered twentycile paid \$49,980.68 into the benefit fund during the year, and beneficiaries of mem-

bers in the state received \$45,000.

This order was chartered Sept. 15, 1800, and had seventeen councils organized, with a membership of over 400, on Sept. 12. Forty councils are being organized in Philadelphia, four in Cleveland, O., one in Chicago, one in Denver, Colo., and several in



HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Seda. They will take it readily, for it is ai-most as palatable as milk. And it should be remembered that AS A PER-TENTITE OF CEER OF COCKIN OR COLDS, IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOURS, IT IS UNEQUALLED. Another the property